THE MADISONIAN.

MR. CLAY AND MR. KING. In consequence of some verbal differences between the report we last published of the remarks made in the Senate on Monday, and the report written by the parties themselves, we republish the revised report, with a view of doing full justice to all interested in

MONDAY, March 15, 1841.

Soon after the Senate came to order-Mr. PRESTON rose and addressed the Se as follows: It is, I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the Senate, that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted—but especially in the present case, masmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished the distribution of the supposed, that guished standing. It might well be supposed, that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result, and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise, Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existen

of misapprehension and to state succinctly the mode in which it occurred. On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from Kentucky conceiving that the remarks of the Senator from Alabama were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct affront—language which I am convinced he could not have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In t is view of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, I believe he was mistaken. Indeed, I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senator from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive.— At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a mis-South Carolina (Mr. Pageron) in the regret which he had manifested, on account of the occurrence, dis-turbing the usual harmony and good feeling which prevail in the Senate, to which he had alluded; and prevail in the Senate, to which he had alluded; and he bore with pleasure testimony to the honorable and high-minded feelings which had prompted that Senator to make the appeal which he had just presented.

Before he (Mr. C.) proceeded to respond particularly to that appeal, he wished to submit a few general observations to the Senate in regard to the privileges of Congressional or Parliamentary debate.

Every Senator had the most perfect right to speak with the utmost freedom of those who were in power; he might denounce them as arbitrary, wicked, and incompetent, and their measures as tyrannical, corrupt, and ruinous to the best interests of the country. So it was equally the right of every member to deliver his sentiments without reserve on the character of all persons not members of the body, but whose names or characters were connected with the subject under debate, and all brought before the Senate as candidates for appointment to office. All this a member has a right to do under no other responsibility than that which his own conscience and public opinion impose. But while this right was clear and undeniable, was essential to the due discharge of official duty, and was in no case to be restrained, the same liberty did not extend to the language of Senators towards each other, or in reference to their motives. In speaking to or of each other, the utmost respect and decorum ought ever to be preserved, all personality avoided, and especially all imputation of improper motives. Under these impressions as to the privileges of debate, and guided by these rules, Mr. C. had spoken, a few days since, of the elder editor of the Globe newspaper, whom it was then proposed to dismiss from the office of printer to the Se-Had not that individual been thus legitimately and directly before the body, he should have forborne as he had always hitherto, in his public station, for borne, to say a word in regard to him or the paper which he edits. Notwithstanding ten years of the most unparalleled abuse and wanton and unscrupulous attacks of himself, Mr. C. had remained silent; and so he should still have remained; but when the name of that person was directly before the Senate, and his that there was, on his part, a studied, a premeduated, and the Arts. It is supplied with articles by the first make an assault upon him and his character. And when the Senator concluded by instituting a comparison of Mr. C. to a man whom he had, but a day be
The first number was, on his part, a studied, a premeduated, and the Arts. It is supplied with articles by the first turday. April 17th, 1841.

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By authority of law, for Interior wrong, Great Britain may choose to put the Arts. It is supplied with arti

liance, that there had been no purpose or intention on the part of that Senator to offer any personal affront to Mr. C. or to cast the slightest imputation on his character or honor. Mr. C. had therefore been mistaken as to the design which he had supposed that Senator to entertain; and he must have entirely mis-apprehended the language employed. Ready, therefore, at all times promptly to repair an injury as he hoped he ever should be to repel an indignity, and always taking more pleasure to repair than to repel, and without any regard to the nicety of mere technical forms, to which those acquainted with him well knew he never attached great importance—under the cir-cumstances as thus explained, and with the underding which he now had of the real intentions o that Senator, it was with infinite pleasure he now de-clared every epithet in the least derogatory to him, to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn.

[This declaration elicited a spontaneous burst of applause from the surrounding audience, who had his-tened with eager attention to all that had passed.— The CHAIR, however, interfered, and the applause was liately suppressed.

Mr. KING said: I concur with the Senator from Kentucky as to the duty which every Senator owes to himself and to the body of which he is a member. He should studiously avoid all personalities, and keep himself strictly within the rules of order, and never depart from decorum in debate. I have long been a iber of this Senate, and I can fearlessly appeal to my brother Senators to say whether on any occasion I have violated prescribed rules, or been guilty of indecorum in debate.

The Senator from Kentucky, from whoever he re I do it in the same spirit of frankness, that nothing which was said by me was intended to be personally offensive to that Senator; nor was it my design in any manner to derogate from his character as a gentleman or man of honor. I make this statement with pleasure; for, while I am always prepared to defend my honor when assailed, I carefully avoid attacking others.

Mr. PRESTON stated that he could not repress.

the feelings which prompted him.

Senate and the country upon the honorable adjustment of this painful controversy. The gentlemen had acted as became their high character and distinguished poeition—affording an example for the future, of a fearless and candid course under circumstances of apparent difficulty; while the painful suspense in which the Senate had been involved for some days would be, he trusted, a guaranty for the cautious maintenance of a scrupulous forbearance in debate hereafter.

Again he congratulated the gentlemen, the Senate, and the country.

Again he conclusion of these remarks, Mr. CLAY and the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. CLAY for the conclusion of t

The GOVERNMENT STEAMER now building at the Navy Yard in this city, will be launched a-bout the middle of next month. She is of beautibout the middle of next month. She is of beautiful model, and judging from a hasty examination of her last week, she is as strong as oak and iron can make her. Preparations are making for getting her eagine on board, and her hull is nearly finished. Her copper is on and the painters are at work on the bulwarks and men are preparing the "ways" for the launch. We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that her iron centre shaft and cranks are now on board of a tow-boat in the North River, being the first attempt at making these parts of the machinery of wrought iron. The shaft is 19 inches in diameter and 10 feet long, and weighs 12,46i lbs. They are from the long, and weighs 12,46i lbs. They are from the long, and weighs 12,46i lbs. They are from the long, and weighs 12,46i lbs. They are from the long, and weighs 12,46i lbs. They are from the long, and weighs 12,46i lbs. They are from the long of ful model, and judging from a hasty examination of her last week, she is as strong as oak and iron

FOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. REMARKS OF MR. EVERETT,

OF VERMONT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841, On the Report of the Committee on Foreign Rela-

Mr.Pickens having moved that the Report be laid on thitable and printed— MrEVERETT said that, as the Report embraces Mr.EVERETT said that, as the Report embraced the case of the Garoline as well as that of McLeod, (whin alone had been submitted,) he should move to printill the documents relating to both cases. They had een heretofore published, from time to time, as communicated to the House. He desired to bring themtogether on this occasion, to enable the House and we country duly to appropriate the Box. themtogether on this occasion, to enable the House and we country duly to appreciate the Report, and the reasures taken by the Executive to preserve our neurality. He thought that, since the affair of the Cardine, every thing had been done which the means within the control of the Executive enabled it to do. He then sent to the Chair a list of the Documents, (Huse Doc. 25th Cong. 2d Sess. Nos. 64, 73, 74, 170s. page 25 to the end; 76, 302, and of 26th Cong. from page 25 to the end; 76, 302, and of 26th Cong. 2d less. No. 33, of 28th Dec. 1840, and 4th Jan. 1841; the Neutrality Act of March 10, 1838, and the Presider's Proclamations of 5th Jan. and 21st Nov. 1838,) which he moved to have printed with the Report.

[Mr. Granger, Mr. Pickens, and Mr. Adams,

too part in the debate on the Report.]
Mr. EVERETT said that, but for the remarks of the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Afairs, he should not have taken part in the debate. He now feit it due to himself, as a dissentient member of that committee, to state, in part, the grounds of his

The Report relates to matters of the gravest import and which are now the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments—a discussion confided by the Constitution to the Executive. He felt great embarrassment in debating subjects of this characteristics. racter and importance with open doors. It was diffi-cult, if not impossible, to do full justice to the subject, or to ourselves, without danger of saying things that should not be heard beyond these walls. I yield, said At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and
in the confident belief that, being announced, the
honorable and distinguished Senators will permit no
formal difficulty to arrest an adjustment which is
earnestly demanded—by the Senate and the country.

Mr. CLAY said he shared with the gentleman from
here. Perhaps I ought rather to congratulate myself here. Perhaps I ought rather to congratulate myself on being now thus restricted, than to complain of it, as in some of ny views I stood alone in the com-

Sir, in my judgment the report is uncalled for-illtimed—and a worse than useless interference with the duties of the Executive. The discussion is now pending between the two Governments. The docum ing between the two Governments. The documents were communicated merely in answer to a call of the House. The Executive has not asked either for its opinion or action. At this time, why should either be desired? And what is the time chosen to put forth the gratuitous opinions of the majority—and, as the honorable chairman has said, of a bare majority—of a political majority of the committee? One Administration is about going out of power. In twenty days it will expire, and another succeed. Without intending any disrespect to the majority; of the committee, I ask, is it proper, is it decorous, thus to attempt to emask, is it proper, is it decorous, thus to attempt to embarrass the incoming Administration—to compromit its course on subjects so delicate—so important? The report is little short of an officious interference of one Administration with things that belong to another.

But, sir, without regard to a change of Administra-tion, is this interference proper or useful? Our foreign relations are committed to the Executive. Negotia-tions can be conducted only by the Executive. When they are at an end, this House—both Houses must act. Congress alone can dictate the ulterier measures. I do not mean to say there are not cases in sures. I do not mean to say there are not cases in which either House may, pending a negotiation, express its opinions. If the Executive be remiss in his duty—if he pursue a course deemed wrong in principle, or dangerous in its consequences—or if the Executive seek its opinion, with a view to give effect to its measures, it may be very proper for either House to express it. But, sir, the report has none of these grounds for its support. It is entirely uncalled for, and its effect may be to compromit the Executive to a course that its better judgment would decline; and to produce an excitement in the country that may create

I pass the discursive character of the report-its reof that person was directly before the Senate, and his character and conduct of a public journal became a legitimate subject for consideration, he had felt it to be his right to speak of him in the terms he had done. When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Kino) addressed the Denace, he made and that alone, was referred to the committee, and to that there was, on his part, a studied, a premeditated, and as he then believed, a preconcented design to

fore, declared to be infamous, and of whom he had spoken as a common libelier, and of his paper as libelious, he did not doubt that his object was a personal offence to Mr. C. It was under this impression that Mr. C. had addressed to the Chair some remarks which he had intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator.

But it was due to the Senator from Alabama as well as to himself to state that he had since received satisfactory information, on which he placed implicit resay that I have given this subject the most careful consideration, without party views or party feelings. It is above and beyond all party considerations:

"THE CASE OF ALEXANDER McLEOD .- The facts material to the subject submitted to the committee are, that, on the night of the 29th December, 1837, a detachment of the British forces stationed at Chippewa, in the Province of Upper Canada, crossed the Niagara to Schlosser, in the State of New York, and there made a hostile attack on the steamboat Caroline, the property of an American citizen, killed and wounded a number of American citizens, captured the boat, towed her into the current, set her on fire, and sent her

in flames over the falls. On the 5th January, 1838, the Secretary of State communicated to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, a copy of the evidence furnished to the Department of this extraordinary outrage, committed from her Britannie Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of the United States within the jurisdiction of the State of New York; and stating that 'it would necessarily form the subject of a

ing that 'it would necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon her Majesty's Government.'

"On the 6th February, Mr. Fox communicated to the Secretary of State a despatch from Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, containing the distinct avowals, that the Caroline was destroyed by order of Col. MacNab, commanding the militia in her Majesty's service, and that he [Sir Francis] approach the service.

Francis] approved the act.
"On the 22d May, Mr. Stevenson presented the subject to the consideration of her Majesty's Govern-ment. After referring to those avowals, he said that, under such circumstances, it was not to have been ceived the information, has not been misinformed.—
That Senator having, with his characteristic frankness, explicitly withdrawn the injurious expressions used by him, I now feel myself at liberty to state, and gression upon its rights and sovereignty, utterly inconsistent will all the principles of national law, and wholly irreconcilable with the friendly and peaceful relations of the two countries;' that 'the case, then, is one of open, undisguised, and unsearrantable hostility. He concludes by expressing the confident expectation of the President of the United States that
the whole proceeding will not only be disavowed and
disapproved, but that such redress as the nature of the
case obviously requires will be promptly made.' To
this our Government waits the final answer of the
Brit sh Gavernment.

"To this demand the Secretary of State has replied that the President has no power under the Constitution and laws of the Union to interpose between McLeod and the constituted authorities of the State of New York—and that 'the President is not aware of any principle of international law, or indeed of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impusive heavest the level tribunals, when coming voluntaries become the level tribunals.

This statement, I repeat, is limited to the case of McLeod.

The points in difference, in this case, are—I. Whether McLeod, having, in the destruction of the Caroline, acted in obedience to the orders of the superior authorities of the Province of Upper Canada, is or is not amenable to the laws of New York, as for the crimes of murder and arson; and, 2. If not, whether the Executive has any power to interpose between him and the laws of New York.

On these questions I forbear expressing any opini-

On these questions I forbear expressing any opinion, in accordance with the view that none is required of the committee or of the House. It is sufficient for the justification of the ground I have taken, that these questions are now the subjects of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments. The impropriety of the report is the more manifest, from the consideration that the discussion is but just commenced. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that, on questions of such limited extent, the Government in the wrong way may, by the further discussion, be convinced of its error. At least, we should wait the reply of the British Government, to which the subject is referred, and the issue finally tendered by its Executive. ment, to which the subject is referred, and the issue finally tendered by its Executive.

The consequences of an error on either side may compromit the peace of the country. In case of repri-

sals, executed to the extreme point, the intervention of all the Powers of Europe could not prevent a war. In view of these consequences, it may be proper to review the correspondence, to ascertain the positions taken on both sides that bear on the case of McLeod.

Mr. Forsyth, in his note of the 5th January, care-

felly and properly avoids giving any national character to the destruction of the Caroline. He calls a an ontrage "committed from her Britannic Mojesty's Province of Upper Canada." He leaves it to Mr. Fox to determine whether it was a public or a private wrong, or to assume or disclaim for his Green and the care of t wrong, or to assume or disclaim for his Government the responsibility. Mr. Fox, in his reply, (6th Feb. 1838,) gives it a public character, by communicating the fact that it was destroyed by the order of the com-mander of the militia in her Majesty's service and that the act was approved by the Governor of the Pro-

And here I must express my surprise that Mr. Foryth should deem the late note of Mr. Fox to be the t avowal of the fact by a person authorized to make In the note of the 6th February, 1838, the fact itwas communicated by Mr. Fox. His late note i only the recognition and re-assertion of the fac. The fact then and now avowed is, that the Caroline was destroyed by persons obeying the order of ther superior authorities; and Mr. Fox contends tha thos obeying were justified by THE ORDER. It renains to be seen whether the British Government will justify that ORDER. McLeod's case is put on the fist, and the case of the Caroline on the last.

[Mr. Pickens. Does the gentleman from Vermont tend to say that the British Minister had ever, before s late note, avowed that the Caroline was distroye y the order of the constituted authorities of Cinada ?]
Mr. EVERETT. I do say that Mr. Fox, in his note of the 6th February, did avow it. In the desiatch of Sir Francis Head, then communicated, it is expressly stated that Col. MacNab commanded a body of mititia stationed on the frontier; that in the night of the 29th, "he sent a party of militia, in boats, with o ders to take or destroy her. They proceeded to execute the order," &c. Nor did he content himself with the mere communication of the fact, but even ittempted to justify the destruction of the Caroline as an act of self-defence. Mr. Fox, in reference to the concation of Sir Francis Head, says:

"The piratical character of the steamboat Caroline and the necessity of self-defence and self-preservation, under which her Majesty's subjects acted in destroy-ing that vessel, seem to be sufficiently established." "At the time when the event happened, the ordinary laws of the United States were not enforced within he frontier district of the State of New York.

authority of the law was overborne, publicly by pirati-cal violence. Through such violence, her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada had already sevenly suffer-ed; and they were threatened with still further injury and outrage. This extraordinary state ofthings ap pears, naturally and neccessarily, to have impelled them to consult their own security, by persuing and destroying the vessel of their piratical enemy, where soever they might find her."

Mr. Stevenson presents the act, in connexion with produce an excitement in the country that may create additional embarrassments, and new obstacles to the final adjustment of our controversies with Great Britain.

these avowals, as an act "of open, undisguished, unwarrantable hostility," "wholly irrecoccilable with the friendly and peaceful relations of the two countries." He calls upon the British Gevernment to disavow it. It is thus, by our Minister, characterized of even the errors of our adversary. Is it not among the possibilities that she may deem herself bound to perior authorities in her service, and that, under the spirit attributed to her in the report, she may resort to retaliation? And I repeat, if pushed to the extreme, war is inevitable. Is it not then, the safest course to leave the case in the hands of the Executive, without,

at least, adding to the excitement, which, from recent evidence, is sufficiently rife? But, sir, the report also embraces the case of the Caroline, which was not submitted to the committee. To exhibit the point in controversy, only one addition o the statement I have read is necessary, viz. That the destruction of the Caroline is attempted to be jus-tified in the despatch of Sir Francis Head on the ground of self-defence. He alleges, in substance, at the force on Navy island proceeded from the American shore, and was augmenting, through the agency of the Caroline, unrestricted by the author ties of the State of New York, or of the U. States.

This is the only ground taken by the British Government as a justification of the destruction of the Caroline; and, being taken, a report on the case of the Caroline should have met it directly, by a denial either of the fact or of the consequence.

I complain that the case is not met. No, sir, it is not met. It is evaded. Mr. Fox says, "The place where the vessel was destroyed was, nominally, it is where the vessel was true, within the territory of a friendly Power; but the friendly Power had been deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory." And what is the reply in the report? "Now, the insinuation of the British Minister that Schlosser was "nominally within the territory of the United States, may well be retorted, as we can, with equal truth, say that Navy island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government: for, at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canadian authorities as any portion of our people had ours." What is this, sir, but an admission that Schlo ser and Navy Island were equally in the power of the Pa-triots, in equal defiance of the power of the Govern-ment to which they respectively belong? What but an evasion, if not an admission of the ground taken by Mr. Fox? Is this the position on which we are willing to rest our cause—to place the issue of peace or war? No, sir, no. I hope we can make a better case. In order to make our case, I think the facts should be re-examined. I am not satisfied to rest the case on the evidence taken. We should be in the right-we should be certain we are right, before we take our final stand. In my judgment, the evidence should be retaken. I desire that a person of the highest respectability should be commissioned to re-exa-mine the whole case, with a view to arrive at the truth, whether for or against us. Perhaps, too, it might be advisable to ask the British Minister to join in the investigation. Let the testimony be taken on both sides of the line. For one, I desire to know how far the proper authority of the United States was overbrown by the violence of the Patriots. I desire fur ther information of the character of the Caroline. both respects, I think the evidence is defective. I re-peat, that I desire the truth, and nothing but the truth. It is beneath the character of a nation to attempt eva sion. I am not satisfied with the depositions that speak of the Caroline having landed certain passengers and certain freight. I desire to know the character of those passengers—whether civil or military; of the quality of the freight—whether merchandise or

I do not desire to fault the present Executive, or that it should be faulted by the next administration No, sir. The Executive should be a unit, in whose-soever hands it is placed. What I desire is, that the evidence should be fully taken. If it sustain the course taken, as I hope it may, then that course will be sustained. If it do not sustain it, then the Executive

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

LAND OFFICERS.

THOMAS SCOTT, Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, vice Jas. S. McGinnis, removed. AMBROSE WHITLOCK, Receiver, Crawfordsville, Indiana, vice EZEKIEL McConnell, remo-

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS. COLLECTORS.

JAMES HUNTER, Savannah, Georgia, vice ABM. B. FANNIN, removed. JOSEPH C. Noves, Passamaquoddy, Maine rice Sullivan S. Rawson, removed.

JOHN M. HALE, Frenchman's Bay, Maine vice EDWARD S. JARVIS, removed. CHARLES J. ABBOTT, Penobscot, Maine, vice

ROWLAND H. BRIDGHAM, removed. WILLIAM B. SMITH, Machias, Maine, vice WM. Brown, removed.

GEORGE THATCHER, Belfast, Maine, vice NA THANIEL M. LOWNEY, removed. EDWARD CURTIS, New York, vice John J.

Morgan, removed.

Moore, removed.

SURVEYORS. SHILOWITH S. WHIPPLE, Eastport, Maine, vice EZEKIEL FOSTER, removed.

BAZELLEEL CUSHMAN, Portland, Maine, vice STEPHEN W. EATON, removed. WILLIAM TAGGART, New York, vice ELY

NAVAL OFFICER. THOMAS LORD, New York, vice WILLIAM S. Cog, removed.

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Sawyer, and others. In addition to all these new and popular works these eloquent discourses, this comprehensive journal has given the best poems and periodical papers which have appeared in the English and American Magazines. What has been done is an earnest of what will be done. But we shall not only preserve the former character of the paper, but elevate it-our daily increasing facilities enabling us to do so.

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THE NEW YORKER.

Prospectus for the Year 1841.

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tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

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IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but those of the im-pure and vicious, Utility will be regarded as more im-

ortant than mere Amusements, or the captivation of arren minds. Tales, Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judiciously intermingled in its columns, but al-ways with anxious reference to the mental and moral ays with anxious reference to the reader.

provement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large imperial rheet, it is not so large that a man cannot hold it in his hands, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories continued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous essay presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed weekly in the Northern States.

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Friends of a pure and beneficent Literature! we so icit your countenance and support!

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per number, or two volumes of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page) and is afforded to subscribes at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding and preservation, it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New-Yorker exists in this lication of infamous advertisements by certain

Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without

n proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hope of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELEY & CO. 30 Ann-street. New-York, Feb. 10, 1841.

STEAM-BOAT PHENIX.

From and after This Day, this Boa will make her trips as follows, viz:

Leave Washington at 8 1-2 and 10 1-2 A M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Leave Alexandria at 7 1-2 and 9 1-2 A. M., and 2

and 4 P. M.

She will make one trip daily to Georgetown (Sunday's excepted.) Leaving Alexandria at 11 1-4 and Georgetown at 12 1-2 o'clock until further notice.

mar 12-tf JOHN WILLSON, Captain.

BRILLIANT SCHEME. \$60,000 \$30,000 \$15,000 And Sixteen Drawn Ballots, making more prizes than UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1841. To be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 17th, 1841. Carolina. Green and Pulaski Monument in the City of Savannah, and State of Georgia. Public tutions in the States of Louisiana and Ken-

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

		GRAND	PRIZI	2282 H-MO-IN S	
1	prize of	\$60,000	4 prizes of		\$2,00
1	do	30,000	5	do	1,75
1	do	15,000	10	do	1,50
1	do	10,000	10	do	1,25
1	do	8,000	50	do	1,00
1	do	7,000	50	do	50
1	do	6,000	50	do	40
1	do	5,000	100	do	30
1	do	4,000	100	do	25
1	do	2,500	170	do	20
1	do	2,311	124	do	15

\$20, \$15, \$12, \$10. 16 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Whole Tickets \$20---Halves \$10---Quarters \$5-Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$260 00 130 00 do 65 00 32 50 26 Quarter 26 Eighths do

Or lers for tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an official accounof the drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.
D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers

Washington, D. C. mar 9-2aw4wd&c

SPLENDID LOTTERIES. D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers. 30,000 Dollars!

AND 200 Prizes of \$500. VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class C. for 1841. To be Drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 20th March, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME. 30,000 Dollars. 10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars | 2,000 Dollars 3,000 Dollars 1,900 Dollars 2,387 Dollars 1,800 Dollars 1,700 Dollars—1,600 Dollars—2 of \$1,500 3 of \$1,300—5 of \$1,250—200 of \$500, &c. &c. Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 00 do 25 Half do do 25 Quarter do

\$40,000 \$15,000

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY. Class D for 1841. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 27th March, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS. 40,000 Dollars 15,000 Dollars 10,000 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars 6,000 Dollars | 2,320 Dollars 5'000 Dollars

30 prizes of 1,000 Dollars 60 of \$500—60 of \$300 129 of \$200, &c. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$140 26 Half do 26 Quarter do do

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address
D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington, D. C. Drawings sent immediately after they are over to

New York Correspondence.

New York, March 17, 1841. The Whig City Convention assembled on Monday evening. AARON CLARK in the Chair -and on the first ballot unanimously selected Alderman J. PHILLIPS PHENIX as our candidate for Mayor at the ensuing charter election. This is a judicious selection. Mr. Phœnix represented the First Ward several years in the City Council, and was universally esteemed a valuable member. Of moral character, undoubted integrity, whose manners and great kindness of heart, I believe will prove acceptable to every Whig voter in the city, but his nomination excites no extraordinary enthusiasm, touches no local influence, and takes no votes from the adversary. Mr. Phœnix was our candidate last year, and polled our full and fair vote; he will do it again, so far as the vote of the city can be drawn out. I think Moses H. GRINNELL would have done more than this; but Mr. Phœnix is preeminently fitted by experience and disposition for Mayor.

The Loco Foco Convention meets on the 25th (Thursday week.) I do not believe it will agree on a candidate at the first meeting. Our Ex-Recorder, ROBERT H. MORRIS, wants the nomination badly to whitewash his damaged character; while Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman of the Tenth, and President of the Board, is also bent on having it. I hope Morris will be nominated, but I do not expect it.

Mr. Van Bunen has risen to the surface at last. In reply to an invitation to eat a dinner, &c., with his brethren in adversity here, on his arrival he writes declining the eating part of the bisiness, but submitting to the rest. Whereupon Messrs. R. H. Morris, W. Wright Hawkes, CONDITIONS—The New-Yorker, Folio, or common newspaper form, is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Three copies will be sent for Five Dollars, post-paid.

The Quarto edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, without Advertisements, and with a page of Popular Music in each number. It forms 16 pages to the Loco Focos of all the region round to pour into our city on Tuesday, the 23d, (when Mr. Van Buren gives notice that he will be here,)

lication of infamous advertisements by certain female wretches in Bennett's Herald as a nuisance. How the Sun escapes I cannot see; for charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge shall receive therefor seven copies of the Folio, or five of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars, fifteen copies of the Folio or ten of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount to edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount to edition. These terms are placed much lower

We had a savage snow-storm throughout yesterday, and a cold night after it. The air was full of snow through the day, but I think only about 4 inches fell. It is neither clear nor warm to-day, but milder and without storm. We have no Mail south of Philadelphia this morning. I do not hear of further marine disasters in

this vicinity, which is remarkable. The sloop Belvidere, of Boston, with sand, was waterlogged on Friday night, grounded on Brown's Island, and the captain and one man were drowned. The BRITANNIA steamship sailed from Boston

for Liverpool via Halifax at 3 o'clock yesterday, with 7,000 letters and only fifteen passengers. She will have more from Halifax.

We had no mail south of Philadelphia last night, and the eastern did not arrive till one to-Stocks are rather better to-day : U. S. Bank

16 3-8. Exchange, little different, except Philadelphia 4 1-2. The markets look better: Ashes \$6 a 6.12.-

ware. Useful Manufactures' in the State of South Flour, canal, \$4.69; New Orleans \$4.50. Cotton no change. Yours,

The Missourian .- We paid a visit, says the New Orleans Bee, a few days since to the skeleton of the gigantic animal to which this name has been attached. commemorative of the spot where it was discovered. It is difficult for the imagination to conceive the size and proportions of the monster whose existence is indubitably attested by these stupendous relics—a creature, half elephant, half crocodile, of such colossal stature, that the largest living specimens of animated nature, shrank into Lilliputian dimensions when contrasted with its wonderful bulk. A mammoth, to whose daily food the monsters of the deep must have contributed, and whose insatiable maw could only have been glutted by the depopulation of the country which it infested. The history of this marvellous creature is buried in oblivion, or only preserved in the dim and shapeless fragments of Indian tradition, and yet to the naturalist and man of science, its study is a source of profound instruction and information, as its habits, food, mode of existence and the probable period when it roamed the prairies of the west, and raised its huge form above the waters of our largest streams, may all be either satisfactorily determined mately deduced from an examination of its bony car-

ILLINOIS.-The Legislature of this State adjourned

Letters from several persons have been received. which give the following information A tax of 10 cents on the \$100 of real estate has been levied in addition to 20 cents, which was the previous tax, making in all 30 cents on the \$100, and no land shall be valued at less than \$3 per acre. This will in-

crease the revenue over \$100,000.

The suspension of the State Bank has been legalized. Authority has been given the institution to issue bills under \$5, and to charge on their leans 7 and 9 per cent. interest, instead of 6 and 8. In consideration of the state of t tion of these privileges, the Bank is to loan the State, to pay interest on her internal improvement bonds, \$100,000 per year, in two semi-annual instalments, for

They have also given authority to the Fund Commissioner to compromise the claims of the State on in-dividuals and corporations in this State and elsewhere, for bonds sold and not paid for.—N. Y. Times and

BARNABY RUDGE: a new story by Charles Dickens, (Box.)

The Proprietors of the NEW WORLD Newspaper takes this method to announce that they are WORLD, Folio and Quarto, a new story by the po-pular author of the Pickwick Papers, Nickleby, Oli-ver Twist, &c., on Saturday the 27th day of March. Subscribers in the country are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible. The price of the New World is \$3 per annum, payable in advance.

Postmasters are authorized to forward the amount free of charge. Address,

J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann street, Or F. TAYLOR Bookseller, Washington City.

BEAUMONT & FLETCHER—New edition, complete in two octavo volumes, London, 1840, edited by George Darley, just imported by F. TAY-LOR

Ben Jonson's Complete Works, 1 vol. octavo, with a memoir of his Life and Writings, by Barry Corn-The Complete Dramatic Works of Massinger and Ford, both comprised in one octavo volume, London 1839, edited by Hartley Colcridge.

DUBLIC LANDS, LAND LAWS, &c. in two P volumes, with maps, &c. containing the general public acts of Congress respecting the sale and disposition of the Public Lands, with the instructions is sued from time to time from the Treasury Depart-ment and General Land Office, and the official opinions of the Attorney General, are all questions arising under the Land laws, published by order of the U.S. Senate, a scarce and valuable book, for sale, a (few copies only) by F. TAYLOR.